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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Edgar H. Reeder, Chairman

Howard N. Hebert, Commissioner — UCC Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana — George A. Morrison, Commissioner

F.L. 223. OCTOBER, 1961

Industrial Employment Keeps At High Level

September employment in Montana's nonfarm industries was figured at 175,000 wage earners according to preliminary estimates of the Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was the second highest September employment of record. The record for that month was set in 1956, when 177.200 workers were on payrolls of industry and commerce. Average September industrial employment of the past ten years is 169,300. Peak employment this year was reached in August with 177,700 wage earners, 17,900 above last February's seasonal low. Employment will drop moderately during the next two months in line with established seasonal patterns.

Seasonal Factors Evident

The September employment total was down 1,600 from August. Most of the decline was centered in seasonal industries. The end of the tourist season was the chief factor in trimming service industry payrolls by 1,500 workers. Employment in trade establishments was down 500. Other declines from August payrolls included 400 in the transportation and utilities group; 200 in manufacturing industries; and 100 each in mining; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Some Gains Show

Construction was a healthy force on the September labor market scene. A total of 15,100 workers were engaged in a variety of projects with contractors' payrolls 300 higher than August and 1,300 more employed this September than a year ago. Highway projects, preliminary work at two major dam sites, and missile base construction were largely responsible for the increased payrolls. Government employment was up 900 from August and 1,700 from last September.

Two Seasonal Operations Begin

Labor market influences during the next few months will include employment of about 1,000 in the four sugar refining plants in the state. The season's run is from October 1 through a period of from six weeks to three months. Better than average sugar beet yields are expected this year. The annual Christmas tree harvest is now under way in the northwestern section of the state and will provide employment for about 800 workers until early December.

Chrome Mine Closed

American Chrome Company's contract with the Defense Material Procurement Agency for stock piling 900,000 tons of chrome concentrate has come to an end. Mine and mill operations in Stillwater County are closed after eight years of production. About 100 workers were idled. Predominantly a rural economy, Stillwater County has benefited immensely by the presence of this industrial operation on the labor market scene. The chrome company officials are now trying to interest the U. S. Government into converting this huge stock pile of chrome concentrate into ferrochrome. During World War II, mining and milling operations were under the direction of the Anaconda Company to provide chrome for World War II needs. The operation was closed after the war. It was reactivated in 1952 when the American Chrome Company, a subsidiary of Goldfield Consolidated Mines of San Francisco, acquired the property under long-term lease arrangements.

The Lumber Scene

The opening of a new 1½ million dollar lumber mill at Philipsburg was one of the brighter aspects on the lumber scene.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DECLINE BEGINS BUT JOB DEMAND TRENDS STILL ACTIVE

Employment demands in Montana's diverse labor markets continued at mid-summer levels through September. Thousands of young workers were withdrawn from the labor pool with the start of high school and college terms. The influx of itinerant workers abated, and many transients already in the state hoping for employment on federal construction projects, have started the trek back to their homes. Most of the downtrend in employment during September occurred in those industries which build up their working forces to meet demands of the tourist season. Payrolls in these industries have now been cut sharply. Employment in the basically stable industry groups immune to seasonal pressures showed up well. This trend is expected to hold through October.

Month Closes with 10,000 Jobseekers

Despite high levels of employment, the 10,000 labor reserve represented by jobseekers registered at local offices of the State Employment Service is the highest September inventory of jobless workers on record. This total represents only those registered with employment offices. Less than half of this number are claiming unemployment compensation benefits.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES
(per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Aug 1961	2) Jul 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
3) All Manufacturing	4.5	3.8	6.0	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.7	3.4	5.8	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.6
Durable Goods	5.6	4.6	7.3	3.7	2.9	4.3	5.2	4.0	5.5	2.2	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.7
Primary Metal	6.7	6.5	7.8	.9	1.1	.7	6.3	2.6	3.7	1.6	.8	1.7	.4	.5	1.9
3) Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.8	2.4	6.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	.7	1.2
All Mining	5.1	7.3	7.6	1.4	2.6	2.5	7.1	4.9	5.2	3.6	1.9	2.5	.8	1.4	.4
Metal Mining	4.0	7.9	7.9	.2	1.1	.9	7.1	3.6	4.8	3.2	1.5	2.3	.9	.4	.2

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.
3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Oct. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(304 jobseekers, 68 new, 142 men, 162 women). Job hires match year ago despite lengthy strike of textile clerks which caused some economic upset. New unemployment during September came chiefly from fields of construction and mining with the balance attributed to the strike, now settled. Influx of workers in area attracted by rumors of steel mill construction and opening of new Philipsburg lumber mill. Potato harvest provided temporary employment for many jobless workers.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardio, Hysham, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,055 job seekers, 637 new, 1,311 men, 744 women). Jobseeker totals reduced to lowest level of year as students returned to school and employment levels in most industries kept at steady keel. Wet weather temporarily stalled some construction projects and delayed sugar beet harvest two weeks. Volume in trade and service establishments down about 10 per cent from last year chiefly as result of drought aftermath in trade area. Slight decrease noted in residential and commercial building from year ago. Sixty coal miners returned to employment at Roundup, after summer shutdown. Employment in oil exploration and trucking showed some expansion, but railroad hiring nil. About 600 workers employed by sugar beet refineries at Billings and Hardin.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(407 jobseekers, 212 new, 303 men, 104 women). Nearly 7 million dollars in highway and building projects currently active in area. Good levels of employment in logging and sawmills expected to continue during fair weather. Cement plant still operating at half capacity. Mica mine to reopen after temporary shutdown.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,268 jobseekers, 278 new, 757 men, 511 women). Labor market patterns generally passive with few exceptions. Trends in mining show no great improvement, but holding fairly steady. Start of 1.7 million dollar urban section of interstate highway should require work force of over 100; work to progress as weather allows. Reconstruction of fire-damaged public library nearly done.

CUT BANK—(260 jobseekers, 104 new, 226 men, 34 women). Industrial activity starting to weaken, but comparable to last year. Trade establishments and private households provided most September job openings. Construction down considerably, and start of new projects not yet definite.

DILLON—(96 jobseekers, 98 new, 62 men, 34 women). Contracts totaling nearly 6 million dollars include construction of Clark Canyon Dam and reservoir, Barratts diversion, East Bench Canal, laterals and drains. A multi-purpose unit, it is designed to store winter or flood flows of the eBaverhead River at the 25 thousand acre-foot Clark Canyon reservoir near Armstead. Relocation of railroad tracks in dam site area expected to be completed early October. Seventy-five workers employed on bridge and highway projects totaling 2⅓ million dollars. Farm labor demand good with adequate labor supply to meet needs.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(276 jobseekers, 73 new, 114 men, 162 women). Building construction, including air base facilities, on schedule despite temporary shortage of carpenters during the month. Work will continue until interrupted by weather conditions. Main street business at fairly good levels despite reduced income of farm families.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(156 jobseekers, 82 new, 94 men, 62 women). Industry hiring below last year chiefly in construction and oil field work. Highway construction only major project in area. Some home building and repairs to hail damaged structures nearly completed. Farm work slow. Sugar beet harvest began 9-25 with slow progress because of wet fields.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,386 jobseekers, 542 new, 837 men, 549 women). Employment in contract construction being maintained at peak levels and expected to remain so next 30 days, weather permitting. More hiring at missile silo site expected within next month. Good labor demand existed in trade and service establishments as working students quit jobs to return to school. Shortage of qualified sales clerks expected to develop prior to holiday buying season. Despite brighter economic patterns this year, unemployment claims are 15 percent higher than last Sept.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(160 jobseekers, 35 new, 89 men, 71 women). Harvest activities in sugar beets, potatoes, and apples were key factors in the September labor market. Hiring at sawmills limited because of uncertain lumber market conditions. Demand for woods laborers expected to increase for salvage work in forest fire ravaged areas.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(244 jobseekers, 147 new, 150 men, 94 women). Job prospects in industry and agriculture not too optimistic. Ouly one major building project in sight. Seasonal declines in trade, service, railroads, and other industry segments already evident. Hiring during next month expected to be chiefly because of labor turnover. Some new hiring anticipated in trade industry when holiday season starts.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(431 jobseekers, 207 new, 255 men, 176 women). Jobseeker files increased by female applicants idled by transfer of insurance company to another state. Main street hiring up appreciably from last month with this trend expected to continue through October. Construction employment still set at good levels. Possibility of 10 million dollar cement plant with employment potential of 100 hopeful, but not yet definite.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(972 jobseekers, 201 new, 662 men, 310 women). Labor market structure weakened by end of tourist season and problems in the lumber industry. Seasonal declines in service industries were normal and expected. Economic factors forced closure of long-time lumber mill involving 75 workers. Several other area mills eliminated night shifts idling 25. Logging employment up to provide inventories for winter sawing. Christmas tree harvest expected to employ about 400 in woods and yard work next 6 weeks.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(131 jobseekers, 85 new, 78 men, 53 women). Industry hiring more than double year ago due chiefly to volume of construction on missile site bases. Main street business in trade and service establishments up accordingly. Construction and trade industries accounted for majority of Sept. job hires. Sharp drop in farm labor demand with no pick-up forecast next few months.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(229 jobseekers, 133 new, 134 men, 95 women). Job placements down nearly one-fourth from last

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	Sept. 1960	Sept. Avg. 1952-61
Industrial Employment	175,000	176,600	174,800	169,300
New Job Applicants	3,723	3,731	4,203	3,618
Job Applicants, End of Month	9,996	9,759	7,777	5,411
Insured Unemployment, Week of	**Oct. 6 1961**	**Sept. 1 1961**	**Oct 7 1960**	**Avg. 1st Oct. Wk. 1957-61**
New and Renewal Claims	892	602	1,047	925
Unemployed Weeks Filed	3,122	2,902	3,221	3,518
Total Unemployment Claims	4,014	3,504	4,268	4,444

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)*

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1953	147.1	145.9	147.9	151.5	155.2	161.0	162.2	164.1	163.2	162.2	159.9	157.9	156.5
1954	148.8	147.6	149.4	153.4	158.0	164.1	166.6	167.8	157.1	156.1	160.3	158.0	157.2
1955	150.6	149.0	149.6	155.6	160.7	169.2	170.6	172.9	171.7	168.3	164.7	162.7	162.1
1956	156.6	154.4	156.3	163.0	169.3	177.4	177.4	179.8	177.2	174.6	170.4	166.7	168.6
1957	156.8	155.0	156.8	161.3	166.0	172.0	174.2	174.2	170.8	167.4	163.2	159.9	164.8
1958	153.1	150.3	150.5	156.4	162.4	167.1	170.2	172.2	170.0	168.8	165.8	162.4	162.4
1959	155.3	153.2	155.9	162.2	167.5	174.0	177.5	179.2	169.9	165.6	161.5	159.4	165.1
1960	152.7	152.5	156.1	163.5	168.4	175.8	176.9	177.7	174.8	171.6	167.5	164.5	166.7
1961	156.9	154.8	156.0	159.5	164.6	172.9	175.2	176.6	175.0**				

* Estimates revised on the basis of more complete and accurate figures for industry segments not covered under the Unemployment Insurance Program. **Preliminary Estimate.

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Oct. 1

Sept. Much of the decline centered in construction and lumbering. Interstate highway construction main project in area employing mostly heavy equipment operators. Building construction within city extremely limited. Logging slowed down during the month because of rains, but sawmills operated at near capacity. Railroad hiring restricted to shop classifications only. Declining service employment evident with closing of Yellowstone Park and other resort facilities.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(92 jobseekers, 108 new, 65 men, 43 women). Job totals starting to adjust to winter levels. Hiring in construction and service industries reduced substantially. Farm hiring more than a year ago with good activity.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(805 jobseekers, 411 new, 442 men, 363 women). Healthy trends in trade and service industries were brighter aspects of Sept. labor market. Mediocre activity in logging and lumbering, but some demand noted for power saw men and truckers. Construction slow, but upcoming projects including college dormitory and river bridge could spark some late upswing.

POLSON—(180 jobseekers, 69 new, 126 men, 54 women). Industry hiring below last year due largely to reduced construction projects. Construction of three-quarter million dollar hospital at St. Ignatius expected to start in October. Potato, sugar beet, and apple harvest main farm activities; potato harvest mostly mechanized. Christmas tree harvest to start October 10 employing about 350 workers for approximately 6 weeks.

SHELBY—(186 jobseekers, 101 new, 152 men, 34 women). Job trends slow except in trade and service establishments. Construction employment leveling off with contractors cutting crews to winter forces. Bids for construction of new post office let, but project start not definite. Highway project canceled due to right-of-way problems.

SIDNEY—(74 jobseekers, 37 new, 50 men, 24 women). Passive labor market trends starting to pick up with sugar beet refining campaign now in progress. Regional soil and water research center scheduled for construction start July, 1962. Employment potential of 30 indicated with annual salary and expenditure payments estimated at $200,000.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(138 jobseekers, 50 new, 103 men, 35 women). Unemployment totals starting to rise as reductions occurred in construction, sawmills and forest service. One sawmill ceased operations, but most others have peak employment. Some railroad hiring for ballast work. New power line on future construction agenda. Seeding of winter wheat continues after recent moisture.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey,—(146 jobseekers, 61 new, 101 men, 45 women). Construction starts of new projects absorbed workers idled on others and kept employment at good levels. New starts included church, highway project, and more home building. Upcoming work includes 50-mile power transmission line and combination cafe-service station. Seasonal layoffs in service industry chiefly affecting women. Oil field work fairly stable.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Sept. 1961 (2)	Aug. 1961 (3)	Sept. 1960	Aug. '61 to Sept. '61	Sept. '60 to Sept. '61
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	175,000	176,000	174,800	—..1,600	200
Manufacturing	21,200	21,400	21,300	— 200	— 100
Durable goods	13,400	13,700	13,600	— 300	— .200
Lumber and timber products	8,100	8,300	7,900	— 200	200
Primary metals	3,600	3,700	3,900	— 100	— 300
Other (4)	1,700	1,700	1,800	00	— 100
Nondurable goods	7,800	7,700	7,700	100	100
Food and kindred products	4,400	4,300	4,300	100	100
Printing and publishing	1,700	1,700	1,700	00	00
Petroleum refining	900	900	900	00	00
Other (5)	800	800	800	00	00
Mining	6,900	7,000	8,100	— 100	— 1,200
Metal mining	4,100	4,200	5,000	— 100	— 900
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	800	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,000	2,000	2,300	00	— 300
Contract Construction	15,100	14,800	13,800	300	1,300
Contractors, building construction	3,900	3,600	5,300	300	— 1,400
Contractors, other than building	7,200	7,400	4,000	— 200	3,200
Contractors, special trade	4,000	3,800	4,500	200	— 500
Transportation and utilities	19,000	19,400	19,700	— 400	— 700
Interstate railroads	8,700	8,900	9,300	— 200	— 600
Transportation except railroads	4,100	4,300	4,300	— 200	— 200
Utilities including communication	6,200	6,200	6,100	00	100
Trade	40,800	41,300	41,500	— 500	— 700
Wholesale trade	8,500	8,500	8,900	00	— 400
Retail trade	32,300	32,800	32,600	— 500	— 300
General merchandise and apparel	6,000	6,100	6,000	— 100	00
Food stores	5,100	5,100	5,000	00	100
Eating and drinking establishments	8,500	8,900	8,500	— 400	00
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	6,000	6,700	— 100	— 800
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,800	6,700	6,400	100	400
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,800	6,900	6,800	— 100	00
Services and miscellaneous	23,900	25,400	24,000	— 1,500	— 100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,300	3,900	3,500	— 600	— 200
Personal services	2,100	2,100	2,100	00	00
Other (6)	18,500	19,400	18,400	— 900	100
Government	41,300	40,400	39,600	900	1,700
Federal	11,300	12,200	10,600	— 900	700
State and local	30,000	28,200	29,000	1,800	1,000
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	24,100	24,300	21,700	— 200	2,400
Manufacturing	3,100	3,000	3,100	100	00
Contract construction	4,700	4,700	2,800	00	1,900
Transportation and utilities	2,000	2,100	2,000	— 100	00
Trade, wholesale and retail	6,000	6,000	5,700	00	300
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,900	5,000	4,700	— 100	200
Government	3,400	3,500	3,400	— 100	00

Statewide employment estimates revised on the basis of more complete reports. Industry detail for the period January, 1960 to date, will be supplied in a future supplement to this publication.

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 868 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,371 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN SEPT. 1961 AND SEPT. 1960

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								UI Claims*	
	Sept. 1961		Sept. 1960		Sept. 1961		Sept. 1960		Sept. 1961				Sept. 1960				Wk. 10-7	
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1961	1960
Anaconda	68	6	84	15	304	36	166	20	35	142	177	42	34	66	100	20	155	100
Billings	637	117	722	113	2,055	302	1,369	268	608	1,009	1,617	253	498	991	1,489	274	708	638
Bozeman	212	34	226	51	407	85	237	31	208	92	300	62	237	140	377	89	98	82
Butte	278	55	307	71	1,268	248	1,011	207	126	24	150	34	132	44	176	48	566	493
Cut Bank	104	30	118	46	260	55	150	42	49	35	84	36	48	61	109	45	76	88
Dillon	98	36	87	36	96	20	90	22	43	90	133	57	41	106	147	76	26	63
Glasgow	73	12	97	15	276	27	229	32	119	23	142	46	123	64	187	46	124	105
Glendive	82	11	95	18	156	33	137	29	63	15	78	24	97	44	141	57	42	28
Great Falls	542	118	500	128	1,386	328	938	192	378	140	518	180	300	199	499	140	502	545
Hamilton	35	7	73	13	160	33	167	26	168	86	254	28	34	186	220	18	51	108
Havre	147	24	118	21	244	51	215	41	106	71	177	68	99	75	174	77	124	139
Helena	207	37	283	65	431	103	353	92	265	33	298	107	192	28	220	67	199	221
Kalispell	201	44	384	89	972	218	941	344	193	9	202	57	233	9	242	48	366	608
Lewistown	85	18	61	17	131	21	96	19	172	30	202	70	77	86	163	80	47	54
Livingston	133	22	101	24	229	40	247	71	93	20	113	21	120	52	172	60	108	166
Miles City	108	11	87	10	92	11	98	12	93	84	177	30	112	52	164	59	67	62
Missoula	411	75	469	109	805	197	748	146	677	48	725	269	206	68	274	106	362	403
Polson	69	11	77	20	108	45	136	30	57	12	69	31	143	5	148	53	85	117
Shelby	101	29	148	53	186	62	157	31	75	82	157	42	103	145	248	66	86	61
Sidney	37	4	66	10	74	9	54	15	99	48	147	46	94	41	135	49	14	9
Thomp. Falls	50	18	52	14	138	36	133	26	28	.....	28	10	32	1	33	11	87	100
Wolf Point	61	12	48	12	146	31	105	24	28	23	51	10	42	63	105	34	121	78
TOTALS	3,739	731	4,203	950	9,996	1,991	7,777	1,720	3,683	2,116	5,799	1,523	2,997	2,526	5,523	1,523	4,014	4,268

*Includes 115 claims of the Fed. UC Profram 116 same a year ago. 1,035 claims under the Fed. TEC program not included.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep.(1) 1961	Aug. (2) 1961	Sept. 1960	Sep.(1) 1961	Aug. (2) 1961	Sept. 1960	Sep.(1) 1961	Aug. (2) 1961	Sept. 1960
All Manufacturing	$100.35	$100.94	$ 97.32	40.3	40.7	39.4	2.49	2.48	2.47
Durable goods	98.06	100.44	97.51	39.7	40.5	39.8	2.47	2.48	2.45
Primary metals	104.78	104.78	95.31	40.3	40.3	38.9	2.60	2.60	2.45
Nondurable goods	107.86	105.33	96.50	42.8	42.3	38.6	2.52	2.49	2.50
Food and kindred products	82.21	84.18	80.40	40.9	42.3	40.2	2.01	1.99	2.00
All Mining	111.38	110.43	105.46	41.1	40.9	40.1	2.71	2.70	2.63
Metal mining	114.11	114.11	104.25	41.8	41.8	38.9	2.73	2.73	2.86
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)	97.94	101.08	99.02						
Transportation (except railroads)	103.02	107.58	107.37						
Utilities and communication	95.50	96.56	93.06	39.3	40.4	39.6	2.43	2.39	2.35

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

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COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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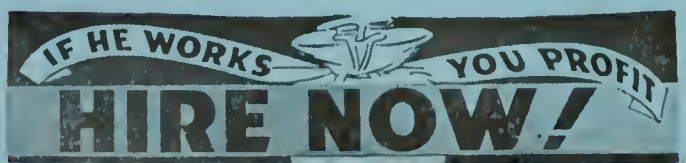

CALL YOUR MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHEN YOU NEED QUALIFIED, EXPERIENCED WORKERS!

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